institutions listed below. This part does not apply to information about companies or about individuals who obtain financial products or services for business, commercial, or agricultural purposes. This part applies to those "financial institutions" and "other persons" over which the Federal Trade Commission ("Commission") has enforcement authority pursuant to Section 505(a)(7) of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. An entity is a "financial institution" if its business is engaging in a financial activity as described in Section 4(k) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, 12 U.S.C. 1843(k), which incorporates by reference activities enumerated by the Federal Reserve Board in 12 CFR 211.5(d) and 12 CFR 225.28. The "financial institutions" subject to the Commission's enforcement authority are those that are not otherwise subject to the enforcement authority of another regulator under Section 505 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. More specifically, those entities include, but are not limited to, mortgage lenders, "pay day" lenders, finance companies, mortgage brokers, account servicers, check cashers, wire transferors, travel agencies operated in connection with financial services, collection agencies, credit counselors and other financial advisors, tax preparation firms, nonfederally insured credit unions, and investment advisors that are not required to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission. They are referred to in this part as "You." The "other persons" to whom this part applies are third parties that are not financial institutions, but that receive nonpublic personal information from financial institutions with whom they are not affiliated. Nothing in this part modifies, limits, or supersedes the standards governing individually identifiable health information promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under the authority of sections 262 and 264 of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, 42 U.S.C. 1320d-1320d-8. Any institution of higher education that complies with the Federal Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), 20 U.S.C. 1232g, and its implementing regulations, 34 CFR part 99, and that is also a financial institution subject to

the requirements of this part, shall be deemed to be in compliance with this part if it is in compliance with FERPA.

\$313.2 Model privacy form and examples.

- (a) Model privacy form. Use of the model privacy form in appendix A of this part, consistent with the instructions in appendix A, constitutes compliance with the notice content requirements of §§313.6 and 313.7 of this part, although use of the model privacy form is not required.
- (b) Examples. The examples in this part are not exclusive. Compliance with an example, to the extent applicable, constitutes compliance with this part.

[74 FR 62965, Dec. 1, 2009]

§313.3 Definitions.

As used in this part, unless the context requires otherwise:

- (a) Affiliate means any company that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with another company.
- (b)(1) Clear and conspicuous means that a notice is reasonably understandable and designed to call attention to the nature and significance of the information in the notice.
- (2) Examples—(i) Reasonably understandable. You make your notice reasonably understandable if you:
- (A) Present the information in the notice in clear, concise sentences, paragraphs, and sections;
- (B) Use short explanatory sentences or bullet lists whenever possible;
- (C) Use definite, concrete, everyday words and active voice whenever possible;
 - (D) Avoid multiple negatives;
- (E) Avoid legal and highly technical business terminology whenever possible; and
- (F) Avoid explanations that are imprecise and readily subject to different interpretations.
- (ii) Designed to call attention. You design your notice to call attention to the nature and significance of the information in it if you:
- (A) Use a plain-language heading to call attention to the notice;
- (B) Use a typeface and type size that are easy to read;